

## STEED SEES FRANCE RETRIEVING ERRORS

Great Change in Public  
Opinion Noted in Last  
Few Weeks.

## VIEWS LESS SELFISH

Nation Ready to Take Into  
Consideration War  
Ils of Others.

## HOPEFUL OF POINCARÉ

London Editor Sees Construc-  
tive Action by New  
Premier.

At the request of The New York  
Herald of Paris Wickham Steed,  
the editor of the London Times,  
has given to the Paris correspond-  
ent of The New York Herald a  
copy of the following telegram  
which he has sent to his journal for  
publication Monday morning:

By WICKHAM STEED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 29.

From Cannes a fortnight ago I  
sketched some aspects of the inner  
political history of the last few  
months. To-day it may be useful to  
deal tentatively with present tend-  
encies.

During the interval, French opinion  
has undergone a change. It has grown  
quieter and less nervous. The out-  
burst of feeling—for it was a real out-  
burst and not solely political intrigue  
—that induced Briand to withdraw  
from power relieved the French emo-  
tions, while the accession of Poincaré  
placed in control of French public af-  
fairs a statesman who had come to be  
regarded as stalwart in the defense  
of national interests.

The considerations which often  
make it easier for a conservative  
rather than a liberal government to  
pass liberal reforms may enable Poincaré  
to be in substance, if not in form,  
as constructive as his predecessor  
without incurring the suspicion he has  
been weak or "mossbitten." The re-  
sponsibility and more intimate knowl-  
edge of public business that the pos-  
session of executive power entails  
have already rounded off some of the  
angles of Poincaré's previous attitude.  
The views of Poincaré the Prime Min-  
ister may be found to be less absolute  
than those of Poincaré the publicist  
appeared to be.

## Would Retrieve Mistakes.

Moreover, he has been helped by a  
more general understanding in France  
of the position in which the failure and  
positive mistakes of the French delega-  
tion in Washington have placed the  
French Republic. Aside from this un-  
derstanding there has grown up a de-  
sire to retrieve in Washington and  
elsewhere what still may be retrievable  
and to make clearer those aspects of  
the French attitude which may still be  
obscure.

Upon the details of the negotiations  
for an Anglo-French pact by a guar-  
anty and for a friendly adjustment of  
Continental questions I do not now pro-  
pose to dwell. Of course, if these  
have been informed, and in regard to  
these premature publicity might not be  
helpful; of others I know little or noth-  
ing and speculation would be worse  
than useless.

It is enough to know for the moment  
that the negotiations are proceeding  
on an unsatisfactory and that France  
now seems to be less inclined to insist  
that all outstanding questions must be  
settled before any Anglo-French pact  
with a guaranty can be concluded.

There is besides in France a general  
disposition to accept as axiomatic a  
statement in Edinburgh that "a  
good understanding between the two  
most powerful nations in Europe at the  
present moment—the two most organ-  
ized, Great Britain and France—is es-  
sential to make a start," with a policy  
of cooperation for the reconstruction  
and restoration of Europe.

Little by little the idea that the recon-  
struction and restoration of Europe are  
desirable not indeed apart from the  
reparations question but concurrently  
with its gradual solution is gaining  
ground in France. This manner tendency  
to lift her eyes from her own devastated  
regions and gaze beyond them upon a  
world in sore need of a new economic  
and political effort is becoming I  
do not say marked, but perceptible in  
French public thought. And lest there  
be any temptation in England or else-  
where to rail against France for having  
been so utterly absorbed in contempla-  
tion of her own losses, so cataleptic in  
the rigidity of her refusal to consider  
disregarding the claims of her own  
wounds had been dressed if not  
healed, let Englishmen always remember  
what their state of mind would have  
been had Lancashire, Yorkshire and the  
Midlands been laid waste and had other  
nations bid them attend to the economic  
needs of the world before their own  
crying needs had been adequately met.

It is true that apart from justifiable  
insistence upon her own pressing re-  
quirements and upon the legal claims of  
France there has been and is in French  
minds what may perhaps be called  
without offense a money lender's view  
of the obligations of her debtors rather  
than a broader minded, more far sighted  
merchant's view, that holds the nursing  
of the debtors back into something like  
financial health to be a condition of the  
eventual discharge of their engage-  
ments.

## When France Lent Money.

For many years before the war France  
was the chief money lender in Europe.  
A theory as comprehensive as it was  
specious of the value of loans as po-  
litical leverage was sedulously inculcated  
upon French minds. It reached its  
maximum potentiality toward 1911 when  
some French bankers, politicians and  
diplomats conceived and advocated  
the fatuous notion that by lending 40-  
50,000 pounds sterling to Austria and  
Hungary, France could detach the  
Habsburg monarchy from its dependence  
on Berlin.

Thanks to this theory and to the  
practice based upon it, French and Ger-  
man international financiers who then  
cooperated to their own immediate ad-  
vantage in the exploitation of French

thrift, laid France under tribute to the  
pan-German policy—and nearly suc-  
ceeded in making France the prisoner of  
her debtors.

Never has the false doctrine that  
usury is the most effective form of  
statecraft and that the concentration of  
international financial interests is the  
surest safeguard of peace been so  
lamentably exposed as it was by the  
outbreak and experience of the war.  
But that doctrine has left its marks  
upon the generous lucidity of French  
political intelligence. Those marks will  
not readily disappear, though they may  
be partially removed by a wholesome  
massage of facts.

In any case it is becoming clear in  
France that a mere foreboding of Ger-  
many and the mere employment of force  
to exact the payment of reparations are  
not likely to yield an adequate remedy  
for the present difficulties. The diffi-  
culties are real. They are also urgent.  
It is moreover undeniable that if Ger-  
many is to pay what she can and must  
in common justice pay, the main-  
tenance of pressure on the German Gov-  
ernment and people is indispensable for a  
period of years. The popular fury aroused  
by the Germans that without such  
pressure no Government will be able  
to extract from wealthy private un-  
dertakings and individuals in Germany  
the contributions to the national ex-  
chequer that they must be required to  
make.

## Must Remove Suspicion.

But it is coming to be realized in  
France that the best if not the only  
means of applying steady pressure on  
Germany lies in the establishment of so  
thorough an understanding with Great  
Britain as to permit of the friendly  
treatment of any question that may  
arise and the removal of the atmosphere  
of suspicion that has until recently vil-  
laged and to a great extent still vil-  
lages the British Empire.

Lord Grey is perfectly right when he  
says that at the present moment there  
is less confidence and good understand-  
ing between the British and French  
Governments than there has been at  
any time since the Entente was made in  
1904. He is equally right when he adds  
"that is the most serious fact in Euro-  
pean politics at the present moment and  
it is essential that it should be looked  
fairly in the face and that it should be  
improved."

His diagnosis of the reasons for that  
fact is not exhaustive, but undoubtedly  
the practice of political "jerks" by the  
Supreme Council has been very largely  
responsible for it. What the system of  
"jerks" has done to the friendly em-  
brace of the amiable future statisticians  
may compute; at present it can only  
be said that the loss politically, eco-  
nomically and financially is immeasur-  
able. The system has deprived the  
British Government of the great ad-  
vantage it would otherwise have pos-  
sessed of placing its political sanity at  
the disposal of the world, using its com-  
parative immunity from shell shock as  
an international asset.

Of the contingent drawbacks such as  
the coal strikes of October, 1920, and  
last spring, which are the offering  
upon the altar of the British Empire  
treatment of the coal question at the Spa  
conference, it is needless now to speak.  
But the "jerk" system, with its con-  
comitant of surreptitious selfishness, an  
atmosphere of international suspicion that  
accounts for much of the distrust where-  
with, for example, the proposed Genoa  
conference still is regarded.

## Sincerity at Washington.

In a large measure most of the suc-  
cess achieved by the Washington con-  
ference is attributable chiefly to the  
quiet sincerity of the British and French  
delegates as there have been have come  
mainly from France—and France is  
now beginning to regret them—but in  
one or two aspects it is fair and right  
to say that the British conduct at  
Washington has been impeccable. Lord  
Lee's blunder in attributing to a French  
submarine officer that officer's sum-  
mary of German opinion seemed to  
savor of malice, and it has been and  
still is resented in France, if indeed not  
in the United States, as malicious.

Malice in politics is a luxury which  
involves a tax far heavier than that  
imposed by the French exchequer upon  
those who frequent French hotels and  
restaurants. It is best avoided. In  
other respects the dissemination by British  
journals of unfounded or exaggerated  
rumors unfavorable to France also—not  
without malice—is regarded by ill dis-  
posed French writers as proof of per-  
sistent British hostility. Frankness,  
sometimes even ruthless frankness, is a  
regulate in commanding foreign rela-  
tionships, but where suspicion and  
malice creep in serious harm may be  
done.

I make no apology for repeating the  
warning I telegraphed from New York  
December 30 that "in the ultimate ap-  
portioning of blame (by American opin-  
ion), should blame unfortunately have  
to be apportioned for any failure of  
the Washington conference, the short-  
comings and mistakes of the British  
policy in regard to France during re-  
cent months and years would infallibly  
be remembered against us to our hurt."

## Broad Basis Sought.

It is only by finding a broad basis  
for agreement that England and France  
can regain for themselves and for  
Europe some measure of American good  
will and confidence—and both are well  
worth having.

But here for the moment Genoa stands  
athwart their path. No one quite  
knows what Genoa means. The place  
is not suited for a conference. The  
program is vague. A strange yearning  
for Bolshevik favor that has appeared  
again and again in British official ac-  
tion seems in some way to have inspired  
it, while about the whole hangs the  
mist of British electoral tactics. Neither  
French nor American public opinion  
will be likely to approve the conference  
unless it is quite clear that attendance  
shall not imply a recognition of the  
Soviet Government, and that the pos-  
sibility theoretically excluded by the  
preliminary conditions won't become  
concrete issues during the proceedings.

Far greater clarity and precision,  
much fuller preparations than may be  
possible during the next few weeks  
would seem to be essential if the Genoa  
conference is to do good and not evil.  
It should therefore be seriously con-  
sidered whether in the present condition  
of affairs of the world it is advisable  
for nations to rush into a jamboree of  
this sort.

It also is necessary to consider what  
are the realities in Russia. The con-  
cordant, though possibly inadequate in-  
formation at my disposal goes to show  
that commercially Russia is, and for  
years must be, an empty shell into which  
British manufacturers may indeed be  
poured, but from which neither corn nor  
oil in any paying quantities are likely  
to come. Lenin, Trotsky and their as-  
sociates can guarantee nothing. They  
are almost as impotent as was the late  
Czar. He at least was surrounded by  
only one Okhrana, or secret police or-  
ganization, whereas the Bolshevik Gov-  
ernment is incapable of controlling  
scores of semi-independent Chekas, or  
extraordinary inquisitions, that work  
their dire will in as many Russian cen-  
ters.

Were Lenin and Trotsky in a position  
effectually to guarantee the lives,  
liberties and the rights and freedom of  
movement of foreign traders a beginning  
might perhaps be made if only in the  
direction of accepting the true plight  
of Russia. But the first guaranty that  
should be required of the destroyers of  
Russia is proof of their own power to  
safeguard those who would restore the  
country against predatory interference  
on the part of the real masters of Rus-  
sia, the Chekas.

Whatever may be done, whatever it  
may be possible to do in Europe or

## CAILLAUX TO FIGHT FOR OLD POWER, SAYS PAPER, REVIVED

Reappearance of 'Bonnet Rouge' Gives Paris a Shock—  
Rehabilitation of Exiled Pacifist and Franco-  
German Understanding Is Demanded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 29.

A veritable shock in political and so-  
cial circles was experienced by Paris  
this afternoon by the unexpected re-  
appearance of the newspaper *Bonnet Rouge*,  
which figured as having been sub-  
sidized by Joseph Caillaux and other  
pacifist French politicians and was  
much referred to in the sensational  
trials which resulted in the condemna-  
tion of Caillaux, Malvy, Bolo Pacha and  
others. The popular fury aroused  
caused the suppression of the newspaper.  
To-day it insists openly upon the re-  
habilitation of Caillaux, who, it says,  
"to-morrow will reappear at the head

of the French democracy to deliver a  
supreme assault against the enemies of  
democracy" and says the world as well  
as France is now realizing the "wisdom  
of the great statesman whose clair-  
voyant realism foresaw the solutions in-  
dicated by common sense, namely, a  
Franco-German rapprochement and the  
liberation of the Russian people."

Caillaux, who was sentenced to re-  
side a certain distance from Paris, is  
reported to be wintering in a village  
in southeast France, but is known to  
have asked recently for permission to  
spend the remainder of his banishment  
in Belgium. The permission is under-  
stood to have been refused because it  
was feared he would carry on his po-  
litical propaganda from the other side  
of the frontier.

## DEATH ENDS BOSTON PASTOR'S TRIANGLE

Mrs. Boucher, Divorcee Who  
Took Poison Tablets, Dies  
in Hospital.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Bernice  
Boucher, the beautiful young divorcee  
who swallowed twenty-five poison table-  
ts Friday when she learned that the  
Rev. Francis M. Boyer, an Episcopal  
clergyman, was married, died in St.  
Elizabeth's Hospital to-day.

The clergyman, former curate of the  
Church of the Advent, Boston, former  
rector in New Bedford and nephew by  
marriage of Mrs. John L. (Jack) Gar-  
dner, said his relations with Mrs.  
Boucher extended over eight months  
and that his wife was aware of these  
relations.

Mrs. Boucher, it was learned, was  
known as a "college widow," and had  
lost on several occasions of being the  
"Mrs. Jack Gardner," the mistress of  
the famous Italian palace in the Fen-  
way. He is a graduate of Oxford.

The Rev. Mr. Boyer is one of the  
wealthiest men in New England. He  
owns four homes in and near Boston.  
He has been known both in Boston and  
New Bedford, where he held his pas-  
torate, as the "Fighting Parson."

He was married in 1911 to Katherine  
Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Mr. and  
Mrs. George Peabody Gardner and niece  
of Mrs. Jack Gardner, the mistress of  
the famous Italian palace in the Fen-  
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## INFLUENZA DEATHS NEAR NORMAL RATE

This Proves There Is No Epi-  
demic, Says Dr. Copeland,  
Who Is Optimistic.

Fatalities from influenza and pneu-  
monia now being little above normal, in  
spite of a constantly increasing number  
of cases, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Com-  
missioner of Health, expressed himself  
yesterday as optimistic over the situ-  
ation. There were 475 cases of influ-  
enza reported yesterday, 88 more than  
on Saturday, and 163 cases of pneu-  
monia as against 35 the day previously.  
There were six deaths from influenza  
and 29 from pneumonia.

Dr. Copeland said that a comparison  
of the fatality figures of this year with  
those of 1921, when there was no epi-  
demic, showed that on the corresponding  
day last year there were 29 from pneu-  
monia and two from influenza. He con-  
tinued:

"It is very encouraging that in spite  
of the number of cases of influenza there  
should have been but four more deaths  
from it yesterday than during the same  
day of a normal year. It emphasizes  
the fact that we have an apparently  
mild form of the disease with which to  
deal, although there can be no doubt  
of its prevalence in the community."

"I fear that the soft weather we are  
now having, and the wet sidewalks will  
cause trouble. Everyone should get out  
in the open air, but should take extreme  
care to protect the body and keep the  
feet dry. My impression is that we are  
likely to have a gradual increase in the  
number of cases of influenza during the  
next few days, but certainly there is  
no evidence in sight of any serious  
invasion of the public health."

Explaining a peculiarity about influ-  
enza and pneumonia, Dr. Copeland said:  
"A small spot of inflammation ap-  
pears in the lungs, but is not accom-  
panied by any fever or other distur-  
bance. The victim continues to go about  
his daily occupations, perhaps coughing  
a little and feeling unwell, but not con-  
scious of any serious trouble. Then sud-  
denly he becomes chilled and develops  
pneumonia in the entire lung almost im-  
mediately. This, of course, is a serious  
condition. It is difficult to persuade the  
average man to stay at home if he  
merely feels unwell or has a cold, but  
at this time, with the wide prevalence  
of the two diseases, wisdom dictates ex-  
treme care."

The Health Commissioner said many  
calls have come to him from physicians  
who wish to administer the newly dis-  
covered vaccine as a preventative  
against pneumonia. Its cost to the city  
is only a few pennies for each injection.  
Twelve to fifteen bacteriologists and as-  
sistants are working steadily in the  
Health Department laboratories prepar-  
ing the culture.

Dr. Mark L. Fleming, assistant medi-  
cal superintendent of Bellevue Hospital,  
here out Dr. Copeland's assertions that  
while there is an unusual prevalence of  
influenza there is not an epidemic and  
fatalities are low. He said that there  
are about seventy cases of pneumonia in  
the hospital now and twenty-five of in-  
fluenza. During normal winter months,  
he said, there are twenty or thirty cases  
of the former and perhaps a half dozen  
cases of influenza.

## DRESS TRADE READY FOR STRIKE TO-DAY

At Least 6,000 of 40,000 Girls  
and Women to Go Out in  
First Batch.

At least six thousand women and girls  
employed in one hundred dress shops  
in the Fifth avenue district around  
Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets are  
expected to refuse to work this morning  
as the result of a strike call issued  
Saturday at a meeting of the joint board  
of the Ladies Waist and Dressmakers  
Union. Pickets will parade before the  
shops.

This new strike begins after fourteen  
days of peace in the garment industry,  
as thirty-five thousand workers in the  
cloak and suit trade went back to work  
January 16 after a nine weeks' strike.  
The present strike is in protest against  
the proposal of the employers to cut  
wages twenty-five per cent. The plan  
of the union is to call out its mem-  
bership of 40,000 in four separate relays,  
one each day until Wednesday, when  
a conference with the Dress and Waist  
Manufacturers Association is to be had.  
If this fails, the fourth batch of workers  
will be summoned to leave their man-  
sions.

The general headquarters of the strike  
committee is in the Labor Temple,  
Second avenue and Fourteenth street.  
Julius Hochman is acting as manager of  
the strike.

## WAR KNITTER DIES AT 101.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 28.—  
Mrs. William Gibson of Marshfield,  
Prince Edward Island, who knitted  
eighty pairs of socks for Canadian sol-  
diers during the world war, died to-day  
at the age of 101 years.

## B. Altman & Co.

For to-day (Monday)

500 Women's  
Sports Satin Skirts

of choice quality; in the newest colors,  
as well as all-white and all-black

specially priced at  
\$8.00

(Separate Skirts Dep't, Third Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue  
34th and 35th Streets New York

BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th STREET

A SALE OF  
Men's High Shoes

Until Now Sold in Regular Stock at 10.95  
Reduced to 8.45

These are the finest shoes ever carried in our  
regular stock, reduced to this price for prompt  
sale. Brogue, semi-brogue, and conservative  
models, made of black and tan cordovan leather,  
Calfskin, Kidskin, Norwegian and imported  
Scotch grain leathers. Sizes 5½ to 11. Fifth Floor

Medlicott Underwear for Men  
Reduced

ALL GARMENTS PERFECT—NONE SENT C. O. D.  
EXCHANGED OR ON APPROVAL

402 Shirts and Drawers, in white and Shetland, medium weight.  
Formerly 4.00 each, now 2.50

200 Shirts and Drawers. Choice of single or double-breasted shirts.  
Heavy weight, natural color. Formerly 4.50 and 5.50 ea., now 3.00

266 Shirts and Drawers, Pure wool, in natural-gray. Nothing  
better made Formerly 6.75 and 7.50, now 4.00

Street Floor

Fine Silk Mufflers

Reduced to 3.95

Formerly 5.50 to 7.50

Accordion weave mufflers in a host of  
good colorings. They will move in a  
flash at this price. Street Floor

A SALE OF  
Men's Knitted Silk Neckwear

At 95c

Regularly 1.50 to 2.50

The moment you see them you will recognize their superb quality.  
The silks are soft and lustrous, the colors in excellent taste, and each  
cravat in the collection is made with that care found only in neckwear  
selling at 1.50 upward.

Plain colors, heathers, jacquard figures, stripings, and two-tone effects  
Street Floor

Saks  
METROPOLITAN  
Clothes for Men

To Begin This Morning  
A Very Unusual  
Sale of Men's Suits

106 Suits	Formerly 38.00
122 Suits	Formerly 40.00
244 Suits	Formerly 43.00
243 Suits	Formerly 45.00
177 Suits	Formerly 48.00

All Reduced to  
29.50

THIS season's suits, in a variety of cloths  
and patterns covering everything from  
deep browns to rich blues. Any suit you  
select will prove a value such as comes to a  
man but once in a very great while.

SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS  
Fifth Floor  
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street